

ON THE K-RING OF THE CLASSIFYING SPACE OF THE DIHEDRAL GROUP

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ABSTRACT. We describe the K-ring of the classifying space of the dihedral group in terms of generators and the minimal set of relations by emphasising the connection with the polynomials arising in the KO-rings of lens spaces and demonstrating the generators of the filtrations of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch Spectral Sequence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let D_{2n} denote dihedral group with $2n$ elements. In this note, by collecting enough evidence from the the Atiyah-Hirzebruch Spectral Sequence (AHSS) and essentially by making use of the structure of the representation ring $R(D_{2n})$, we will describe $K(BD_{2n})$ in terms of generators and the minimal set of relations by means of the Atiyah-Segal Completion Theorem (ASCT).

The K -rings of the BD_{2n} are studied classically in [3]. For the computations in the extended cohomology theory and its connective version, see [1]. We note that the zeroth part of the K -cohomology and hence the relations here should be extracted from the results in [1]. But, they are not explicitly written there.

First we deal with the case where n is odd and we will have a complete description.

Then, we will consider the even case which turns out to be quite complicated compared to the odd case. Thanks to [4], we could be able to find the minimal relations in that case quickly. We also explain the twisted nature of the AHSS by demonstrating the generators of its filtrations.

2. THE ODD CASE

Let $n = 2k + 1$ and $k \geq 1$. Isomorphism classes of the irreducible complex representations of D_{2n} are the two one dimensional representations $\eta, 1$ and the k two dimensional representations ρ_i where $1 \leq i \leq k$. Actually, assuming that $\rho_0 = 1 + \eta$, for any $i \in Z$ the symbol ρ_i makes sense and we have the relations $\eta^2 = 1, \rho_i = \eta\rho_i = \rho_{n-i} = \rho_{n+i}$ and $\rho_i\rho_j = \rho_{i+j} + \rho_{j-i}$ for all $i, j \in Z$ in the representation ring $R(D_{2n})$.

Let us denote the complex vector bundles induced from these representations over BD_{2n} by the same letters.

The integral group cohomology of D_{2n} , for n odd, is given in [2] as

$$H^p(BD_{2n}; Z) = \begin{cases} Z & p = 0 \\ Z_2 & \text{if } p = 4s + 2 \\ Z_n \oplus Z_2 & \text{if } p = 4s, s \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } p \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

and since the cohomology in odd dimensions is zero, AHSS collapses on the second page and we can read the filtrations of the ring $K(BG)$ from the cohomology.

We define the reductions $v = \eta - 1$ and $\phi = \rho_1 - 2$ in the ring $K(BD_{2n})$. Since the representations η and ρ_1 generate the representation ring $R(D_{2n})$, v and ϕ generate $K(BD_{2n})$ due to ASCT. The relation

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$\eta^2 = 1$ in our new variables is

$$v^2 = -2v.$$

From $\rho_1 = \eta\rho_1$ we get $(\phi + 2)v = 0$ or equivalently

$$\phi v = v^2.$$

The classifying space BZ_2 is the infinite dimensional real projective space and its K -ring is generated by v modulo the relation $v^2 = -2v$ where $v = \eta - 1$ is the reduction of the tautological complex line bundle η over BZ_2 .

We have two natural group injections of Z_2 in the group D_{2n} . Let us pick one of them $Z_2 < D_{2n}$. This induces a ring homomorphism $i : K(BD_n) \rightarrow K(BZ_2)$. Now we should have $i(v) = v$ by naturality of the constructions. Since v^s , $s \geq 1$, is generating $E_\infty^{2s, -2s}$ filtration of $K(BZ_2)$ in AHSS, the same is true for $K(BD_n)$ by naturality and this explains the Z_2 parts of the cohomology and the filtrations $E_\infty^{2s, -2s} = E_2^{2s, -2s}$ of the AHSS. Now we should explain the remaining Z_n parts on dimensions $4s$.

The classifying space BZ_n , for $n \geq 3$, is an infinite dimensional lens space and its K -ring is generated by μ modulo the relation $(1 + \mu)^n = 1$ where $\mu = \eta - 1$ is the reduction of the tautological complex line bundle η over BZ_n . We have a natural group injection $Z_n < D_{2n}$ which induces a homomorphism $j : K(BD_n) \rightarrow K(BZ_n)$, as explained above for the naturally identified Z_2 subgroups of the dihedral group. Then we have $j(v) = 0$ and $j(\phi) = \eta + \eta^{-1} - 2$ in $K(BZ_n)$.

Now, this last reduced bundle is the generator $c(w) = \eta + \eta^{-1} - 2$ of the image of the KO -ring of Z_n under the complexification $c : KO(BZ_n) \rightarrow K(BZ_n)$ which is injective. Here w is the realification of μ and it generates $KO(BZ_n)$. Recall that when n is odd

$$KO(BZ_n) = Z[w] / (wf_n(w))$$

where

$$wf_n(w) = \psi^{\frac{n+1}{2}}(w) - \psi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}(w)$$

and where $\psi^i(\cdot)$ are the polynomials defined by $\psi^i(w) = \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\binom{i}{j} \binom{i+j-1}{j}}{\binom{2j-1}{j}} w^j$ for $i \geq 1$. Note that this is how

the Adams operations are acting on w and $KO(BZ_n)$ is just the fixed set of the complex conjugation.

The polynomial $f_n(w)$ is explicitly given by

$$f_n(w) = n + \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} \frac{n(n^2 - 1^2)(n^2 - 3^2) \dots (n^2 - (2j-1)^2)}{2^{2j} \cdot (2j+1)!} w^j + w^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

We will call $f_n(w)$ the minimal polynomial of the ring $KO(BZ_n)$. If $n = p$ is an odd prime number then $f_n(\cdot)$ is the minimal polynomial of the number $2 \cos(\frac{2\pi}{p}) - 2$. This can be proved by using the Eisenstein's criterion and factorization of odd indexed Chebishev polynomials.

Now, since $E_\infty^{4s, -4s}$ filtrations of $K(BZ_n)$ and $K(BD_n)$ coincides on Z_n parts by means of j , and since $\phi v = v^2 = -2v$, we deduce that ϕ satisfy a relation in the form $\phi f_n(\phi) + cv = 0$ where c is an integer to be determined. Multiplying this relation by v and by using $\phi v = v^2$ we have $v^2(f_n(v) + c) = 0$ and by using $v^2 = -2v$, we conclude that $c = -f_n(-2)$.

We did a little calculation by using the various relations, essentially the iterative relation $\rho_i \rho_j = \rho_{i+j} + \rho_{j-i}$ of the representation ring, with some help of the compute option of the Scientific WorkPlace. We observed that, indeed, for small values of k , ϕ satisfies a relation in the form $\phi f_n(\phi) \pm v = 0$. Let's explain why c is ± 1 . It is known that $f_n(\phi)$ is the square root of the polynomial

$$\frac{2T_n(\frac{\phi+2}{2}) - 2}{\phi}$$

where $T_n(\cdot)$ is the Chebishev polynomial of degree n and n is odd. This last expression is just equal to 1 when we substitute $\phi = -2$, because $T_n(0) = 0$. We conclude that $f_n(-2) = \pm 1$.

All these information fit together very nicely except the filtration absurdity in the main relation

$$\phi f_n(\phi) = f_n(-2)v.$$

On the left hand side we have something which seems to be of filtration at least four 4 while the right hand side is of filtration 2. This may be modified by claiming that Z_n part of the filtration $E_\infty^{4s, -4s}$ is generated by $\phi - v$. In fact, this argument seems to be justified in [3]. This kind of a generator in a filtration can be seen as some kind of twisting phenomenon in the K -cohomology. But in any case, we have the following

Theorem 1: Let $n \geq 3$ be odd. Then

$$K(BD_{2n}) = Z[v, \phi] / (v^2 + 2v, v\phi + 2v, \phi f_n(\phi) - f_n(-2)v)$$

where $f_n(\cdot)$ is the minimal polynomial of $KO(BZ_n)$; in particular the minimal polynomial of $2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} - 2$ when n is prime. ■

Let us make some concluding remarks. It is interesting that the even part of the integral cohomology of the group, and thus the whole integral cohomology, is completely detected by and detects the K -ring when n is odd. Since, the representations of the dihedral groups are real, the rings $K(BD_{2n})$ and $KO(BD_{2n})$ should be isomorphic as rings, but, geometrically they carry different information. Their spectral sequences are different and $KO(BD_{2n})$ should be related to some of the cohomology with Z_2 coefficients.

And note also that the curious constant in the theorem above seems to be

$$f_n(-2) = \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

where $n = 2k + 1$.

3. THE EVEN CASE

The even case is quite complicated with respect to the odd case. But, recently, Kirdar and Sevilay, [4], described the K -ring of the generalized quaternion groups by a minimal set of relations and we realized that the relations of the representation ring here are very similar to the relations there. And amazingly, we could be able to easily deduce the minimal set of relations for the dihedral groups, the even case, with some little modifications.

Since D_4 is $Z_2 \times Z_2$, the space BD_4 is the product of two infinite dimensional real projective spaces, and the K -ring can be described by Atiyah's Kunneth Theorem for K -cohomology.

So, let us take $n = 2k$ and $k \geq 2$ from now on. The representation ring $R(D_{4k})$ is generated by the four one dimensional representations $1, \eta_1, \eta_2$ and $\eta_3 = \eta_1\eta_2$ and the $k - 1$ two dimensional representations ρ_i where $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$. Actually, ρ_i make sense for any integer i , due to the standard definition of these representations by matrices.

The various relations in $R(D_{4k})$ are: The start $\rho_0 = 1 + \eta_3$ and the end $\rho_k = \eta_1 + \eta_2$; $\eta_1^2 = \eta_2^2 = \eta_3^2 = 1$; $\eta_r \rho_i = \rho_{k-i} = \rho_{k+i}$ for $r = 1, 2$ and $\eta \rho_i = \rho_i$; $\rho_{n+i} = \rho_i$; and the main relation $\rho_i \rho_j = \rho_{i+j} \rho_{i-j}$ for all $i, j \in Z$.

The representations above induce vector bundles over the space BD_{4k} . We will denote the induced bundles over BD_{4k} again by the same letters and set the reductions $v_1 = \eta_1 - 1$, $v_2 = \eta_2 - 1$, $v_3 = \eta_3 - 1$ and $\phi = \rho_1 - 2$ in $K(BD_{4k})$.

As we said before, the results of [4] can be copied here with some modifications. The relations above are exactly the same relations in [4] written for the generalized quaternion group Q_{4k} , except that the start relation and the end relation are interchanged! Because of that, it is meaningful to choose the pair of representations η_2, η_3 instead of the pair η_1, η_2 in our problem as the generators in the description.

Note that, since $\eta_3 = \eta_1\eta_2$, we have $v_3 = v_1 + v_2 + v_1v_2$ and although highly convoluted, we can write the description by using v_1 and v_2 , whenever we want.

Now, since η_2, η_3 and ρ_1 generate the representation ring, v_2, v_3 and ϕ generate $K(BD_{4k})$ due to ASCT. Now, we can transform the relations in the representation ring to our new variables and we can write the following:

Theorem 2: Let $n = 2k$ and $k \geq 2$. Then $K(BD_{2n})$ is generated by v_2, v_3 and ϕ and the minimal set of relations

$$\begin{aligned} v_2^2 &= -2v_2 & (1) \\ v_3^2 &= -2v_3 & (2) \\ v_2\phi &= \psi^{k-1}(\phi) - \phi - 2v_2 - v_3 & (3, \text{ for } k \geq 3 \text{ and } k \text{ is odd}) \\ v_2\phi &= \psi^{k-1}(\phi) - \phi - 2v_2 & (3, \text{ for } k \geq 3 \text{ and } k \text{ is even}) \\ v_3\phi &= -2v_3 & (4) \\ v_2v_3 &= 4\phi + \phi^2 - 2v_2 - 2v_3 & (5, \text{ for } k = 2) \\ v_2v_3 &= \psi^k(\phi) - 2v_2 - v_3 & (5, \text{ for } k \geq 3 \text{ and } k \text{ is odd}) \\ v_2v_3 &= \psi^k(\phi) - 2v_2 & (5, \text{ for } k \geq 3 \text{ and } k \text{ is even}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Thanks to [4], we derived these relations quickly from the Theorem 1, [4]. But, there is a slight modification for the case k is odd in the relations 3 and 5 above. Now, let us analyze this quick and surprising result through the AHSS, confirming the minimality of the relations and thus completing the proof of the theorem. Before that, let us recall the cohomology.

The integral cohomology of the group D_{2n} is given by, [2],

$$H^p(BD_{2n}; Z) = \begin{cases} Z & p = 0 \\ Z_n \oplus (Z_2)^{2s} & \text{if } p = 4s, s \geq 1 \\ (Z_2)^{2s} & \text{if } p = 4s + 1 \\ (Z_2)^{2s+2} & \text{if } p = 4s + 2 \\ (Z_2)^{2s+1} & \text{if } p = 4s + 3 \end{cases}$$

and we can read the filtrations of the second page of the AHSS from the cohomology described above. But, since, the odd dimensional cohomology is not trivial, AHSS may not collapse on page 2. And in fact, this is the case here.

It is enough to consider $k = 2$ in order to explain the minimality of the relations through the AHSS, since exactly the same explanation goes for $k \geq 3$.

Now, we have two natural group inclusions $Z_2 < D_8$ and they induce two natural ring homomorphisms $j_1 : K(BD_8) \rightarrow K(BZ_2)$ and $j_2 : K(BD_8) \rightarrow K(BZ_2)$. Recall that $K(BZ_2) = Z[v]/(v^2 + 2v)$. Now, since under j_1 and j_2 , v_1 and v_2 maps to v , we deduce that $E_\infty^{2,-2} = Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ of the AHSS of $K(BD_8)$ is generated by v_1 and v_2 . Note that $v_1 = v_2 + v_3 + v_2v_3$ here.

For $K(BD_8)$, the main relation is $4\phi = -v_2^2 - v_3^2 + v_2v_3 - \phi^2$. From this, we have $4\phi = h.o.t.$ and we claim that the Z_4 part of the filtration $E_\infty^{4,-4} = Z_4 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ is generated by ϕ . Really, we have a natural group inclusion $Z_4 < D_8$, and this induces a natural ring homomorphisms $j : K(BD_8) \rightarrow K(BZ_4)$. Recall that $K(BZ_4) = Z[\mu]/((1 + \mu)^4 - 1)$. Under j , ϕ maps to the infinite alternating sum $\mu^2 - \mu^3 + \mu^4 - \dots$ and since μ^2 generates $E_\infty^{4,-4}$ filtration of $K(BZ_4)$, by naturality, ϕ should generate a direct summand of $E_\infty^{4,-4}$ for $K(BD_8)$ too. And there is one choice.

We claim that $Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ part of $E_\infty^{4,-4}$ is also surviving and is generated by v_1v_3 and v_2v_3 respectively. First of all, j_1 and j_2 should be non-trivial on these filtrations, because $E_\infty^{4,-4}$ of $K(BZ_2)$'s are generated by v^2 . Since, under j_1 and j_2 , ϕ which generates Z_4 part of the filtration $E_\infty^{4,-4}$, maps to zero, only the other parts can provide this non-triviality. On the other hand, under j_1 and j_2 , the element v_3 goes to v so that v_1v_3 and v_2v_3 both go to v^2 . And the claim is proved. Note that, $Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ part of $E_\infty^{4,-4}$ can not be generated by v_1^2 and/or v_2^2 . This is very confusing, but, under j , since both v_1 and v_2 go to $2\mu + \mu^2$, v_1^2 and v_2^2 go to $-2\mu^3 - 3\mu^4 - \mu^5$, and they are related to the filtration $E_\infty^{6,-6}$.

So far, we noticed that the AHSS is collapsing on the second page for the filtrations $E_\infty^{2,-2}$ and $E_\infty^{4,-4}$. But, this will not be the case for the higher filtrations.

We claim that $E_\infty^{6,-6}$ is $Z_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ and that it is generated by $v_1v_3^2$, $v_2v_3^2$ and v_1v_2 . Note that on the second page, $E_2^{6,-6}$ is $Z_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ and it has four summands. We claim that one summand Z_2 can not survive to infinity. This claim is not difficult to prove after the observations we did on the filtrations $E_\infty^{2,-2}$ and $E_\infty^{4,-4}$. First of all, $v_1v_3^2$, $v_2v_3^2$ should survive on the filtration $E_\infty^{6,-6}$, because they go to v^2 under j_1 and j_2 . This takes care of two summands. The product v_1v_2 has clearly on the filtration $E_\infty^{6,-6}$ because under j it goes to where v_2^2 goes, due to $v_2^2 = v_1v_2 + v_2v_3$. And this takes care of the third summand. Because of the relations, we exhausted all elements that can live on the filtration $E_\infty^{6,-6}$ and we are done.

Now, the picture is clear for $K(BD_8)$ for the higher filtrations: Firstly, the filtration $E_\infty^{4t,-4t}$ is $Z_4 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ and it is generated by ϕ and $v_1v_3^{2t-1}$, $v_2v_3^{2t-1}$ respectively, where $t \geq 1$. Secondly, the filtration $E_\infty^{4t+2,-4t-2}$ is $Z_2 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_2$ and it is generated by $v_1v_3^{2t}$, $v_2v_3^{2t}$ and $v_1v_2^t$ respectively, where $t \geq 1$.

Finally, $2v_2$ can be expressed by ϕ , v_2v_3 for the even case and by ϕ , v_2v_3 and v_3 for the odd case by means of the relation 5. Since $v_3 = v_1 + v_2 + v_1v_2$, we deduce that $2v_2$ can be expressible by the elements we chose as the generators of the filtrations of the AHSS. ■

We also note that the generator ϕ satisfies the relation $g_{2k}(\phi) = \psi^{k+1}(\phi) - \psi^{k-1}(\phi) = 0$. The polynomial $g_{2k}(\phi)$ is explicitly given in [4]. It should be clear to the reader that this polynomial is the even version of the magical polynomial $wf_n(w)$ of the odd case.

As a final note, we point out the very natural continuation of the problem: K -rings of the classifying spaces of the symmetric groups. For $n = 3$, $D_6 = S_3$ and $K(BS_3)$ is explained here. But, for $n \geq 4$, the ring $K(BS_n)$ becomes devilishly complicated. The polynomials arising as minimal relations of these rings can have tremendous connections with the homotopy groups of spheres.

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